

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's

PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
We ask attention of the trade and the public to this long and unvaried
FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of *Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera, &c., &c.*
Sore Throat and Diphtheria
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of this Pain-Killer and water.
And for Fever and Ague
There is nothing better. It has been favorably

known for more than twenty years to be the
ON Y SURE SPECIFIC
For the many diseases incident to the human fam-
ily.
Internally and Externally
It works equally sure.
What *stranger proof* of these facts can be pre-

Pained Man, following letter received *unsolicited*
 from Rev. A. W. Curtis:
 PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN CO., Mich., July 9, 1860.
 Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co.:
Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis'
 Pain Killer, as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns,
 Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which
 I have used it, is so great, that I feel compelled to

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered immensely from a former one, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain-Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application every day the next morning, which actually

has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless imitations are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

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Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington;
Frank Leach, Lexington; D. T. & L. B. West,
Cincinnati, O.

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

DR. WEAVER'S
CANKER & SALT RHUM SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases,
Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Lays, and every

The most effective Blood Purifier of the
NINETEENTH CENTURY.
IT is the prescription of an Educated Physician.

and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the diseases from the system, and when once out on the skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S
Gerate or Ointment

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best
 ointment ever invented, and where once used, it
 has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent
 cure of Old Sores, Ulcers and Ringworm, Scald Head,
 Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped
 or Cracked Hands, or lips, Blotches or Pimples on

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes.
 the Cerate is the only thing required to cure
 should be kept in the house of every family.
 Price of Syrup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per bottle.
 Directions accompany each bottle.
 Sold by most Medicine dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western
and Southern States Cincinnati, O.
To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be
addressed.
Sole Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexing-
ton; Frank Fitch, Lexington, D. T. & I. B. Morton,
Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Brod-
ers, Lexington.

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the
Taste, is
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
SHERBET WINE BITTER
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY

FOR
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
*Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility
 and all Diseases arising from a Dis-
 ordered Stomach, Liver, or
 Bowels.*

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEFFER, writes from Navarre Stark, co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint."

Dr. W. M. M. Ketchum, of Logansville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and

with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Clountsville, Henry co., Ind., writes us a long letter, in date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles was completely

restored, and now in robust health. (G. O. W. BOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and in the late of his letter he had been two years well; the latter effecting the cure, when several physicians attending him could do him no good. He says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio (a section where Fever and Ague prevails) that he most cheerfully recommends them of decided merit in all cases of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, and General Debility.


Such News we are Receiving Daily.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
They are sold by Medicine dealers generally.
Price 75 cts. per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States
to whom a dress all orders.
For sale by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky., Norton & Sharpe, Lex-
ington, Ky., Frank Ritch, Lexington, Ky., D. T. & I.
B. Norton, Lexington, Ky., D. B. Miller, Chavinton
Seaton & Briderick, Mayville, Ky., Edward Wilder
Louisville, Ky., and by all Louisville Prepress.

ICE! ICE!!

All citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the



Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

Mr Commonwealth ex. gr.

the neutral flag of England. Doubtless it will be so pronounced that it could be considered as contraband of war. That which constitutes contraband of war is not yet, it is not, exactly settled, the limitations are not absolutely the same for all the Powers; but in what relates to persons, the special stipulations which are found in the treaties concerning military people define plainly the character of those who can be seized upon by belligerents; but there is no need to demonstrate that Messrs. Mason and Slidell could not be assimilated to persons in that category. There remains, therefore, to invoke, in explanation of their capture, only the pretext that they were the bearers of official dispatches from the enemy; but this is the moment to recall a circumstance which governs all this affair, and which renders the conduct of the American cruiser unjustifiable.

The Trent was not destined to a point belonging to one of the belligerents; she was carrying to a neutral country, her cargo and her passengers, and moreover, it was in a neutral port that they were taken. If it were admissible that under such conditions the neutral flag does not completely cover the persons and merchandise it carries, its immunity would be nothing more than an idle word; at any moment the commerce and the navigation of the United States would be in danger from their innocent and even their indirect relations with the one or the other of the belligerents. These last would no longer find themselves as having only the right to exact from the neutral entire impartiality, and to interdict all intermeddling on his part in acts of hostility. They would impose on his freedom of commerce and navigation, restrictions which modern international law has refused to admit as legitimate; and, as should, in a word, fall back upon "extraneous practices, against which, in other epochs, no Power has more earnestly protested than the United States."

If the Cabinet of Washington would only look on the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it is always lawful to seize, the question, to place it on other ground, could not be solved, however, in a sense in favor of the commander of the San Jacinto. There would be, in such case, no apprehension of the principle which makes a vessel a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag it bears, and violation of that immunity which prohibits a foreign sovereign, by consequence, from the exercise of his jurisdiction. It certainly is not necessary to recall to mind with what energy, under ever circumstances, the Government of the United States has maintained this immunity, and the right of asylum which is the consequence of it.

Not wishing to enter upon a more deep discussion of the questions raised by the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, I have said enough, I think, to settle the point that the Cabinet of Washington could not, without striking a blow at the principles which all neutral nations are alike interested in holding in respect, nor without taking the attitude of contumacious of its own course up to this time, give its approbation to the proceeding of the Commander of the San Jacinto. In this state of things, it evidently should not, according to our views, hesitate about the determination to be taken.

Lord Lyons is already instructed to present the demand for satisfaction which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of refusing to form, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken from on board the Trent, and in similar explanations which may take from this act its offensive character toward the British flag. The Federal Government will be inspired by just and exalted feeling in deferring to these requests. One would search in vain to what end, for what interest, it would hazard to provoke, by a different attitude, a rupture with Great Britain.

For ourselves, we should see in that fact a deplorable complication, in every respect, of the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to struggle, and a precedent of a nature seriously to disquiet all the powers which continue outside of the existing contest. We believe that we give evidence of loyal friendship for the Cabinet of Washington by not permitting it to remain in ignorance, in this condition of things, of our manner of regarding it. I request you, therefore, sir, to send the first occasion of opening your mail, to Mr. Seward, and if he asks it, send him a copy of this dispatch.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

THOUVENEL.

Monsieur HENRI MERCIER, Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MERCIER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

Sir: I have submitted to the President the copy you have sent me of the dispatch addressed to you on the 24th of December, instant, concerning the recent proceedings of Capt. Wilkes, in arresting certain persons on board the British contract mail steamer Trent.

Before receiving the paper, however, the President had decided upon the disposition to be made of the subject which has caused so much anxiety in Europe. That disposition of the subject, as I think, requires unnecessary any discussion of it in reply to the contents of Mr. Thouvenel's letter. I am permitted, however, to say that Mr. Thouvenel has not been in error, in supposing, first, that the Government of the United States has not acted in any spirit of disregard of the rights, or of the sensibilities, of the British nation, and that he is equally just in assuming that the United States would consistently vindicate, by their practice on this occasion, the character they have so long maintained as an advocate of the most liberal principles concerning the rights of neutral States in maritime war.

When the French Government shall come to see at large the views of this Government and those of the Government of Great Britain on the subject now in question, and to compare them with the views expressed by Mr. Thouvenel on the part of France, it will probably proceed to the conclusion that it must be admitted that these three Powers are equally impressed with the same desire for the establishment of principles favorable to neutral rights, there is, at the same time, not such an entire agreement concerning the application of those principles as is desirable to secure that important object.

The Government of the United States will be happy if the occasion which has elicited this correspondence can be used so as to secure a more definite agreement upon the whole subject by all maritime Powers.

You will assure Mr. Thouvenel that this Government appreciates as well the frankness of his explanations as the spirit of friendship and good will toward the United States in which they are expressed.

It is a sincere pleasure for the United States to exchange assurances of a friendship which had its origin in association, the most sacred in the history of both countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM M. SEWARD.

MR. HENRI MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

for with you personally, on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may again be placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

LYONS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00
THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

THE Hon. JOHN F. FISK, Speaker of the Senate, has issued a writ of election to the Sheriffs of Montgomery, Estill, Powell, Owsley, and Jackson, for the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Walter Chiles. The election is authorized to take place on Monday, February 3, 1862.

Fiendish Outrage.

The most diabolical and fiendish outrage which our duty has ever called upon us to record, occurred in this country, near Peak's Mill, on Sunday last. A gentleman who was present a short time after the occurrence of the brutal outrage, gives us the following facts in relation to the affair: On Sunday last, late in the afternoon, a young lady, daughter of Jno. Graves, Esq. of this county, returning from an errand to a neighbor's house, was overtaken by a negro man, who, after violating her person, killed her on the head with a stone until he supposed life was extinct. The approach of two young men, named Hodges and Graham, alarmed the demon, who, when hastily retreating, but not so fast as to prevent recognition. Miss Graves was conveyed to her father's house, about three hundred yards from the scene of the affair, where, after lingering about an hour, she expired, never having spoken after being discovered. The neighbors soon assembled, and having found the negro, after deliberating upon the matter, determined to execute him on the spot where the outrage was committed, which was accordingly done, by hanging the criminal to a tree until he was dead. Under the gallows he confessed the crime, but neither expressed nor manifested penitence for the act. His coolly requested that he should be shot instead of being hanged. The negro was in charge of Mr. Chas. Pearce, but not his property, as we are informed.

While we must deprecate all mob violence, we can very well understand how a community exasperated by such an outrage, committed almost under their own vision, should be moved to inflict summary punishment upon the offender, rather than to await the tardy, and in too many cases, uncertain process of law. The persons engaged in the execution were all of the highest respectability, and among the best and most orderly citizens of our county.

A Bill to Blockade the Southern Ports.

The following are the provisions of the bill, introduced on Monday in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania:

1. That all laws or parts of laws creating and establishing ports of entry or delivery in any State now in rebellion be and the same are hereby repealed.
2. No vessel, either foreign or domestic, except such as belong to or are employed by the Government of the United States, shall enter or leave any of the said ports, unless driven there by stress of weather.
3. If any vessel shall violate, or attempt to violate the provisions of this act, the said vessel, cargo, and everything pertaining to the same shall be forfeited; the one-half to the captors, and the other half to the United States, and every person is hereby authorized to make such seizure, and the captain or commander of such vessel shall be held not exceeding \$500.
4. The said vessel and cargo may be seized at any place at sea, or in any port, and the goods may be taken wherever found, on land or water.
5. The proceeds shall be divided among the captors, according to the law now regulating prizes.
6. The ship and cargo may be tried, as well as the officers, in any court of the United States into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken.
7. The States now in rebellion are: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas. If any other State should hereafter become rebellious, the President shall proclaim the fact, and the provisions of this act shall then apply to such State or States.
8. The President shall have power to declare any harbor or harbors ports of entry, when, in his judgment, it shall be expedient.

FRESHETS IN OREGON.—The autumnal freshets in Oregon are said to have swept away nearly all the mills in the State, with great quantities of grain. Many of the framed warehouses at Oregon City were washed away, and the city was flooded four feet deep. But two houses were left standing at Lima City.

There are sixty-seven rebel families at the Donegan House, Montreal, and on the receipt of the first news from England concerning the seizure of Mason and Slidell, so joyful were they that a supper was given by them at the house, costing \$1,500.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Mr. W. G. Overton, who has been in custody in Louisville for several months on the charge of aiding the rebellion, was released yesterday on bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. Mr. Overton was one of the publishers of the Louisville Courier.

THE attempt to reopen the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, east of Cumberland, has proved a failure, and will never be successfully done till the rebels are driven out of Northeastern Virginia.

Tobacco.—Two hogheads of the new crop of tobacco were sold Tuesday at the Pickett Warehouse, Louisville, at the handsome figures of \$13 75 and \$14 75 per 100 lbs. They were grown by Mr. James H. Farley, of Henderson county, Ky., and were purchased respectively by Mr. W. J. Anderson and Messrs. Musselman & Sons, two of our heaviest manufacturers and most liberal buyers.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

Occupation of Vera Cruz by the Spaniards.—The Mexicans offer no resistance.—Proclamations to the Expedition and the People, etc.

Havana papers of the 20th ult., with accounts of the arrival of the Spanish expedition at Vera Cruz, have reached New York:

The Diario de la Marina, in announcing the event, says:

"The city of Vera Cruz is in our power, and the portion of the Castle waves over the fort of San Juan de Ulloa and the public edifices of the town. Thus is taken the first step toward the regeneration of the degraded (desgraciado) Republic of Mexico."

The Spanish expedition which left Havana on the 5th, consisted of the steamers Isabel la Catolica, Francisco de Asis, Pizarro, Blasco de Garay, Nelasco, Guadalupe, Culana, Pajaro del Oceano, Cuba, Cardenas, Maial, the frigates Leontida, Conqueror, Blanca, Petronila, Berenguela, Princesa de Asturias, conveying the sailing vessels Santa Maria, Marigalante, Favorita, Teresa, Sunrise, Palmyra, Paqueta.

"On the evening of the 7th," writes the correspondent of the Diario de la Marina, who accompanied the expedition, "we came in sight of Vera Cruz, and saluted our chief with a hymn composed for the expedition by Don Juan Benezet. At 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th, we arrived before Vera Cruz, and had our attention attracted by an immense volume of smoke which appeared to arise from the center of the city. Some of us imagined that the Vera Cruzans, in fury at our arrival, were preparing to blow up the city; but the more prudent attributed it to an accidental fire. Scarcely had we cast anchor when the enthusiastic shouts of the sailors on the leading vessel, the Guadalupe, told us that the principal portion of the population, abandoning their houses, and retired into the interior; that the Castle was defended as if for a stern and heroic resistance, and that the people of Vera Cruz, wishing to insult our nation, had, contrary to right and reason, burned a Spanish merchant vessel which they had detained some time in their power, and with which *auto de fe* they thought to signalize the day of the Conception. This is a proof of the vile sentiment of the Mexicans have always entertained for their brothers, the Spaniards, and is as much as one can look for in a people which pretends to live without any regular form of government."

"Later in the same day we saw approaching a French steamer, from which disembarked several officers, who sought an interview with Senor Ribabenta, the chief of our expedition, but the result of this interview nobody is informed. Everything said about it is mere conjecture. Some thought the visitor to our chief was the French consul at Vera Cruz; others the admiral of the French squadron, while many attribute no official character to this visit."

"I regret I cannot send you the character of the note submitted to the Mexican Government by Senor Lopez Celallos, but I will undoubtedly be able to forward it to you the next steamer."

"On the 11th our troops disembarked amid the wildest enthusiasm and without any accident. The Governor of the place had twenty-four hours in which to decide whether he would abandon the place. I was informed that the Governor said he received orders to retire as soon as he saw he could not resist the force which might be brought against him, and so he withdrew."

"The Guadalupe was the vessel selected to convey to our chief the intelligence of the surrender. Our flag now overshadows the principal square of Vera Cruz, the forts, and all public buildings; and we now await, with eager anxiety, the beginning of operations. Our little army is impatient, which will not surprise those who understand the enthusiastic spirit of the Spanish soldier."

"The health of all the fleet is excellent, and we all await, with fond anticipation, the signal for undertaking the great campaign, and we'll fight with faith and determination."

From another source the Diario has the following items:

"The Governor of Vera Cruz was willing to evacuate the city, but demanded and received a respite of twenty-four hours."

"The first men who leapt on shore from the Spanish ships were the captain of the frigate Guadalupe, Don Joaquin Ibanez, two lieutenants, two officers and engineers, and the Brigadier Don Carlos de Yague, who had in anticipation been appointed military and civil Governor of the place."

"Another captain, accompanied by 100 marine infantry, took possession of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa."

"At half-past 11 o'clock his Excellency, Senor General Don Manuel Gasset disembarked. As he proceeded to the Castle, he was enthusiastically saluted by the people."

Proclamation of the Spanish Commander.

Gen. Gasset has issued the following proclamation to the men of the Expeditionary Division to Mexico:

"Soldiers! Everywhere the Spanish army has recorded glorious proofs of its valor and abnegation. On these shores yet exist the footprints of Hernando Cortez, who, with a handful of Spaniards, bore both the standard of Castle and the ensign of the cross and civilization, making the world resound with his marvellous deeds."

"Our mission is fully as glorious. We come to demand of the Mexican Government satisfaction for insults offered to our flag, the fulfillment of treaties, and to prevent the repetition of deeds of violence against our countrymen; showing that here, as has been shown in Africa and Asia by our companions in arms, no one shall insult Spain with impunity, and there is no distance to be thought of when her honor is involved."

"In taking command of this division, I have not hesitated to guarantee the happy result of the enterprise, for I know it is never in vain to appeal to your valor and enthusiasm. I know that your discipline equals your ardor, and that you are as humane and generous to your foes, when conquered, as you are strong and terrible when opposed to them in combat."

"Soldiers! Our brilliant squadron has safely brought us to these shores, thus prefiguring a sure victory; and this city of Vera Cruz, has well understood that it would be useless to resist those who have conquered so often—so often on this same soil, without regard to numbers or obstacles."

"If you have not met these obstacles as yet, do not let it diminish your enthusiasm. Your mission is not yet fulfilled. It is but begun, and will be finished only when we can hear our magnanimous Queen and all Spain say: 'These are they who have avenged in Mexico the insults offered to our flag, and have again won for our country the affections of those who, in other days, were our brothers.'"

"Soldiers! long live the Queen!"

"The Commanding General,"

MANUEL GASSETT.

SPLITTING HEADACHE.

Will There be a Difficulty with England About the Stone Fleet.

The telegraph yesterday from Washington informed us that the rumors that England would make the question of the stone fleet at Charleston a ground of complaint against our government, were regarded as entirely without foundation. This would be more satisfactory and gratifying to our government, if it were confirmed, from the same quarter, that England would not demand Mason and Slidell—that many other things would be done that proved to be entirely untrue. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times writes very differently. He says:

"The Trent affair is 'entitled,' so far as it is in the power of Mr. Seward to settle it. But no sooner has this question been disposed of than another arises in its place, which will prove equally perplexing, and may result in what England hoped would result from the Trent case, namely, an open rupture with this country. I refer now to the closing of the harbor of Charleston with sunken vessels filled with stone. England, having just taught us one lesson in international law, is now about to teach us another. Such is the tone and language which one now hears in all the English newspapers in this city. It is now openly declared here, on good authority, that the English Government regards this unique mode of destroying a harbor in which every commercial nation on the globe is interested not only as a palpable violation of international law, but also as a confession on our part that we have not the ships necessary to maintain such a blockade on the Southern coast as is alone recognized by the laws of nations as a valid and effective blockade. It is said that the British Minister here either has now, or will very soon, instructions from his government to announce to us that the former can no longer regard the Southern ports as blockaded in the manner required by the rules of international law, namely, by the actual presence of ships-of-war; and that they intend to raise the blockade forthwith. It is said also that this announcement is to be made jointly by the representatives in Washington of the three great powers of England, France, and Spain, all of whom have a joint interest in the matter."

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

Letter from Ohio County.

HARTFORD, Dec. 27th, 1861.

Editor Commonwealth:

Sir: In your paper of the 17th ult. is a letter written from this place, of the date of the 8th, purporting to give the facts in relation to the killing of Wm. Morton. The letter contains a false statement of the facts and does great injustice to the memory of Wm. Morton.

Netter came through Hartford on his return from the burning of the Whippoorwill bridge with some twenty-five or thirty of his soldiers, and went up to Wm. Morton for the purpose of arresting him. Morton would not consent to be arrested unless Netter had authority from some proper authority, and so told Netter, and then turned to the crowd who were standing near and was about to submit the question to them, as several of our best citizens were in the crowd, when Netter immediately fired on him with a Colt's navy, which he had been holding in his hand most all the time he was talking to Morton, the ball taking effect in the breast and inflicting a mortal wound. Morton then drew his pistol and commenced firing, and Netter also fired once or twice more and retreated from Morton and ordered his soldiers to fire on him, which they did, several of them shooting him after he was dead.

It is not true that "Netter told Morton he did not intend to arrest him," or that he "begged Morton not to draw his pistol," or that "Morton became so insulting that Netter determined to arrest him." Netter stood with his pistol in his hand some little time before he fired, and Morton did not draw until after he received a mortal wound.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 7.

An express messenger from Col. Nugent's regiment, stationed at West Point, Bates county, arrived here yesterday evening, on his way to St. Louis with important dispatches to Gov. Gamble. He left Bates county on Friday, and reports that Jennison had burned Austin, in Cass county, instead of Rose Hill. Jennison, after leaving Austin, bore north-west. The Union men of Johnson county are exceedingly alarmed at the progress of the secessionists, and say nothing but Federal troops will save Lexington and Warrensburg from being burned. The movements of Col. Jennison are kept secret, yet enough is known to warrant the opinion that certain notorious rebels in Johnson county and their dupes will be bagged.

A Government train of about twenty wagons and seventy-five men is reported to have been captured about five miles northeast of Georgetown by a party of rebels. Word was dispatched to Col. Thayer, of the 1st Nebraska regiment, at Georgetown, who promptly dispatched a party in pursuit.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 7th, 1862.

CASES DECIDED.

Mattings' heirs vs. Read and Davies; Marklin et al vs. Scott et al; Mason; Gore's exr et al vs. Jackson, Frankfort; Churchill et al vs. Murphy; McFarland vs. Weller vs. Barmen; Jefferson—were affirmed. McCrevs vs. Rice, Davies; reversed.

ORDERS.

Yancy vs. Smith, Madison; additional transcript filed, and motion to set aside order overruling petition for rehearing.

Purbank vs. Barrett et al; Henderson; death of A. B. Barrett suggested.

Fidelity vs. Wigginton, Harding; death of R. F. Oliver; all cases suggested.

Smith vs. Smith, Union; suggested to be set aside and award damages.

Halden vs. Griggs; Larceny; death of appellant suggested, and by consent revived in name of administrator.

McKinnon vs. Daniel; Davies; suggested.

Leitch vs. Henderson; suggested.

Barbark vs. Barrett; Henderson; suggested.

Fidelity, &c., vs. Wigginton, Harding; suggested.

Shan et al vs. Greenleaf; suggested.

Ditto's exr vs. Shank; suggested.

Dee vs. Fullum; suggested.

Chesler vs. Brown; suggested.

Peol et al vs. Wright, &c.; Larceny—were continued.

Huston vs. White et al; Henderson; submitted on brief.

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"On the evening of the 7th," writes the correspondent of the Diario de la Marina, who accompanied the expedition, "we came in sight of Vera Cruz, and saluted our chief with a hymn composed for the expedition by Don Juan Benezet. At 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th, we arrived before Vera Cruz, and had our attention attracted by an immense volume of smoke which appeared to arise from the center of the city. Some of us imagined that the Vera Cruzans, in fury at our arrival, were preparing to blow up the city; but the more prudent attributed it to an accidental fire. Scarcely had we cast anchor when the enthusiastic shouts of the sailors on the leading vessel, the Guadalupe, told us that the principal portion of the population, abandoning their houses, and retired into the interior; that the Castle was defended as if for a stern and heroic resistance, and that the people of Vera Cruz, wishing to insult our nation, had, contrary to right and reason, burned a Spanish merchant vessel which they had detained some time in their power, and with which *auto de fe* they thought to signalize the day of the Conception. This is a proof of the vile sentiment of the Mexicans have always entertained for their brothers, the Spaniards, and is as much as one can look for in a people which pretends to live without any regular form of government."

"Later in the same day we saw approaching a French steamer, from which disembarked several officers, who sought an interview with Senor Ribabenta, the chief of our expedition, but the result of this interview nobody is informed. Everything said about it is mere conjecture. Some thought the visitor to our chief was the French consul at Vera Cruz; others the admiral of the French squadron, while many attribute no official character to this visit."

"I regret I cannot send you the character of the note submitted to the Mexican Government by Senor Lopez Celallos, but I will undoubtedly be able to forward it to you the next steamer."

"On the 11th our troops disembarked amid the wildest enthusiasm and without any accident. The Governor of the place had twenty-four hours in which to decide whether he would abandon the place. I was informed that the Governor said he received orders to retire as soon as he saw he could not resist the force which might be brought against him, and so he withdrew."

"The Guadalupe was the vessel selected to convey to our chief the intelligence of the surrender. Our flag now overshadows the principal square of Vera Cruz, the forts, and all public buildings; and we now await, with eager anxiety, the beginning of operations. Our little army is impatient, which will not surprise those who understand the enthusiastic spirit of the Spanish soldier."

"The health of all the fleet is excellent, and we all await, with fond anticipation, the signal for undertaking the great campaign, and we'll fight with faith and determination."

From another source the Diario has the following items:

"The Governor of Vera Cruz was willing to evacuate the city, but demanded and received a respite of twenty-four hours."

"The first men who leapt on shore from the Spanish ships were the captain of the frigate Guadalupe, Don Joaquin Ibanez, two lieutenants, two officers and engineers, and the Brigadier Don Carlos de Yague, who had in anticipation been appointed military and civil Governor of the place."

"Another captain, accompanied by 100 marine infantry, took possession of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa."

"At half-past 11 o'clock his Excellency, Senor General Don Manuel Gasset disembarked. As he proceeded to the Castle, he was enthusiastically saluted by the people."

Proclamation of the Spanish Commander.

Gen. Gasset has issued the following proclamation to the men of the Expeditionary Division to Mexico:

"Soldiers! Everywhere the Spanish army has recorded glorious proofs of its valor and abnegation. On these shores yet exist the footprints of Hernando Cortez, who, with a handful of Spaniards, bore both the standard of Castle and the ensign of the cross and civilization, making the world resound with his marvellous deeds."

"Our mission is fully as glorious. We come to demand of the Mexican Government satisfaction for insults offered to our flag, the fulfillment of treaties, and to prevent the repetition of deeds of violence against our countrymen; showing that here, as has been shown in Africa and Asia by our companions in arms, no one shall insult Spain with impunity, and there is no distance to be thought of when her honor is involved."

"In taking command of this division, I have not hesitated to guarantee the happy result of the enterprise, for I know it is never in vain to appeal to your valor and enthusiasm. I know that your discipline equals your ardor, and that you are as humane and generous to your foes, when conquered, as you are strong and terrible when opposed to them in combat."

"Soldiers! Our brilliant squadron has safely brought us to these shores, thus prefiguring a sure victory; and this city of Vera Cruz, has well understood that it would be useless to resist those who have conquered so often—so often on this same soil, without regard to numbers or obstacles."

"If you have not met these obstacles as yet, do not let it diminish your enthusiasm. Your mission is not yet fulfilled. It is but begun, and will be finished only when we can hear our magnanimous Queen and all Spain say: 'These are they who have avenged in Mexico the insults offered to our flag, and have again won for our country the affections of those who, in other days, were our brothers.'"

"Soldiers! long live the Queen!"

"The Commanding General,"

MANUEL GASSETT.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

Occupation of Vera Cruz by the Spaniards.—The Mexicans offer no resistance.—Proclamations to the Expedition and the People, etc.

Havana papers of the 20th ult., with accounts of the arrival of the Spanish expedition at Vera Cruz, have reached New York:

The Diario de la Marina, in announcing the event, says:

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"Soldiers! long live the Queen!"

"The Commanding General,"

MANUEL GASSETT.

SPLITTING HEADACHE.

Will There be a Difficulty with England About the Stone Fleet.

The telegraph yesterday from Washington informed us that the rumors that England would make the question of the stone fleet at Charleston a ground of complaint against our government, were regarded as entirely without foundation. This would be more satisfactory and gratifying to our government, if it were confirmed, from the same quarter, that England would not demand Mason and Slidell—that many other things would be done that proved to be entirely untrue. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times writes very differently. He says:

"The Trent affair is 'entitled,' so far as it is in the power of Mr. Seward to settle it. But no sooner has this question been disposed of than another arises in its place, which will prove equally perplexing, and may result in what England hoped would result from the Trent case, namely, an open rupture with this country. I refer now to the closing of the harbor of Charleston with sunken vessels filled with stone. England, having just taught us one lesson in international law, is now about to teach us another. Such is the tone and language which one now hears in all the English newspapers in this city. It is now openly declared here, on good authority, that the English Government regards this unique mode of destroying a harbor in which every commercial nation on the globe is interested not only as a palpable violation of international law, but also as a confession on our part that we have not the ships necessary to maintain such a blockade on the Southern coast as is alone recognized by the laws of nations as a valid and effective blockade. It is said that the British Minister here either has now, or will very soon, instructions from his government to announce to us that the former can no longer regard the Southern ports as blockaded in the manner required by the rules of international law, namely, by the actual presence of ships-of-war; and that they intend to raise the blockade forthwith. It is said also that this announcement is to be made jointly by the representatives in Washington of the three great powers of England, France, and Spain, all of whom have a joint interest in the matter."

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

Letter from Ohio County.

HARTFORD, Dec. 27th, 1861.

Editor Commonwealth:

Sir: In your paper of the 17th ult. is a letter written from this place, of the date of the 8th, purporting to give the facts in relation to the killing of Wm. Morton. The letter contains a false statement of the facts and does great injustice to the memory of Wm. Morton.

Netter came through Hartford on his return from the burning of the Whippoorwill bridge with some twenty-five or thirty of his soldiers, and went up to Wm. Morton for the purpose of arresting him. Morton would not consent to be arrested unless Netter had authority from some proper authority, and so told Netter, and then turned to the crowd who were standing near and was about to submit the question to them, as several of our best citizens were in the crowd, when Netter immediately fired on him with a Colt's navy, which he had been holding in his hand most all the time he was talking to Morton, the ball taking effect in the breast and inflicting a mortal wound. Morton then drew his pistol and commenced firing, and Netter also fired once or twice more and retreated from Morton and ordered his soldiers to fire on him, which they did, several of them shooting him after he was dead.

It is not true that "Netter told Morton he did not intend to arrest him," or that he "begged Morton not to draw his pistol," or that "Morton became so insulting that Netter determined to arrest him." Netter stood with his pistol in his hand some little time before he fired, and Morton did not draw until after he received a mortal wound.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 7.

An express messenger from Col. Nugent's regiment, stationed at West Point, Bates county, arrived here yesterday evening, on his way to St. Louis with important dispatches to Gov. Gamble. He left Bates county on Friday, and reports that Jennison had burned Austin, in Cass county, instead of Rose Hill. Jennison, after leaving Austin, bore north-west. The Union men of Johnson county are exceedingly alarmed at the progress of the secessionists, and say nothing but Federal troops will save Lexington and Warrensburg from being burned. The movements of Col. Jennison are kept secret, yet enough is known to warrant the opinion that certain notorious rebels in Johnson county and their dupes will be bagged.

A Government train of about twenty wagons and seventy-five men is reported to have been captured about five miles northeast of Georgetown by a party of rebels. Word was dispatched to Col. Thayer, of the 1st Nebraska regiment, at Georgetown, who promptly dispatched a party in pursuit.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 7th, 1862.

CASES DECIDED.

Mattings' heirs vs. Read and Davies; Marklin et al vs. Scott et al; Mason; Gore's exr et al vs. Jackson, Frankfort; Churchill et al vs. Murphy; McFarland vs. Weller vs. Barmen; Jefferson—were affirmed. McCrevs vs. Rice, Davies; reversed.

ORDERS.

Yancy vs. Smith, Madison; additional transcript filed, and motion to set aside order overruling petition for rehearing.

Purbank vs. Barrett et al; Henderson; death of A. B. Barrett suggested.

Fidelity vs. Wigginton, Harding; death of R. F. Oliver; all cases suggested.

Smith vs. Smith, Union; suggested to be set aside and award damages.

Halden vs. Griggs; Larceny; death of appellant suggested, and by consent revived in name of administrator.

McKinnon vs. Daniel; Davies; suggested.

Leitch vs. Henderson; suggested.

Barbark vs. Barrett; Henderson; suggested.

Fidelity, &c., vs. Wigginton, Harding; suggested.

Shan et al vs. Greenleaf; suggested.

Ditto's exr vs. Shank; suggested.

Dee vs. Fullum; suggested.

Chesler vs. Brown; suggested.

Peol et al vs. Wright, &c.; Larceny—were continued.

Huston vs. White et al; Henderson; submitted on brief.

Spanish soldiers. Return to your regular avocations, confident that the greatest satisfaction to the army will be, after having fulfilled the mission confided to it by the Queen, to return to its own country with the certainty of having merited your affection."

Vera Cruz, 17th December, 1861.

"MANUEL GASSETT,

Commander of the Spanish Forces."

"Nearly one hundred rifled cannon, of the latest pattern, were found by the Spanish troops in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa."

The next news from Vera Cruz was expected at Havana by the Ocean Bird, which was to have left that place on Christmas day.

It appears by the latest accounts that although the Mexican troops evacuated Vera Cruz, the municipal authorities and the people received the Spanish invaders with shouts of welcome.

Mir

